

CROSSED SEA IN 16 DAYS

Unarmed German Submarine With Merchandise.

SHE IS NOT A WAR VESSEL

Captain Kairig Calls Trip "Uneventful"—Sailors Elated By Success and Challenge Britain As "Mistress Of Seas."

Newport News, Va.—Completing one of the most remarkable trips by a craft of its type ever attempted and making good a boast of the Germans that it could be done, the German submarine Deutschland, carrying 1,000 tons of cargo, a quantity of mail and supposedly a message from Emperor William of Germany to President Wilson, arrived in the Virginia Capes Sunday morning.

The submersible, said to be the largest type of undersea craft ever constructed, passed Cape Henry at 1.45 o'clock and was met by Capt. Fred D. Cocke, of this city, a member of the Virginia Pilots' Association.

Orders Are Changed. The submarine commander informed the pilot that he was bound to Newport News and the run to this city was started. Later the tug Thomas F. Timmins, of the Eastern Forwarding Company of Baltimore, which had been hovering around the Capes for more than a week, presumably awaiting the arrival of the U-boat, was met. After conferring with those on board the tug, it was announced that the submarine would proceed to Baltimore and the left for that port at 3.45 o'clock.

A description of the submarine and a story of the trip across the Atlantic was secured from Captain Cocke. The Deutschland is in command of Captain Kairig and is manned by a crew of 29 men. The craft is unarmed and is rated as a merchant craft, members of her crew being from merchant ships instead of naval ships.

She left port, the name of which Captain Kairig declined to divulge to the pilot, June 23, thus making the trip in 16 days, which compares favorably with the average merchant ship and better than many, when it is considered that at times the Deutschland was running fully submerged. The Deutschland is of the super-submarine type, being 315 feet in length, with a beam of 30 feet.

Faster Than Freighters.

Her draft when she entered the Capes was 15 feet. She is driven by two Diesel engines, each of 600 horsepower, and is a twin-screw. Her ordinary speed while moving on the surface is 14 knots, which is two or three knots an hour better than the average freighter. The time required for the craft to submerge is one and a half minutes.

Captain Kairig told Captain Cocke that the trip across was made without trouble and, in fact, was "an uneventful one."

FIFTY REPORTED DEAD.

Result Of Storm That Swept Gulf Coast.

New Orleans.—The positive death list from Wednesday's Gulf Coast hurricane and a series of storms and floods that followed in Alabama and Georgia stood at nine, with at least 40 persons reported missing aboard small schooners in the Gulf. Unconfirmed reports say that nearly a score of persons were killed in isolated villages near Mobile, but prostrated wire and rail communication prevents confirmation.

AUTO UPSETS; THREE HURT.

Man, Wife and Grandson, All Of Philadelphia, Injured.

York, Pa.—Returning from Gettysburg in an automobile, three Philadelphians were severely injured when the car upset. F. St. Clair Edwards, who was driving, had his ankles sprained, his wife was hurt internally and their grandson sustained a deep gash in the left leg. Mrs. Edwards was unconscious for more than an hour. The car was driven too near an embankment while letting another auto pass.

628 BRITISH OFFICERS LOST.

List Of Casualties Suffered In Last Week Issued.

London.—The lists of casualties among British officers issued in the last four days, apparently composed almost altogether of losses suffered in the last week's advance, gave a total of 54 killed, 594 wounded and 39 missing. A small proportion of those probably refer to other operations, while some of the casualties were possibly included in the lists earlier than Thursday's.

WAS HOT ON VILLA'S TRAIL.

Major Tompkins Tells Of His Mexican Invasion.

Washington.—Major Frank Tompkins, who commanded the Thirtieth Cavalry squadron attacked by Mexican soldiers and citizens at Parral, when the chase southwest of Villa was halted, reached Washington and gave War Department officials a first-hand story of the fight. He is en route to Vermont to instruct a National Guard cavalry contingent.

BRITISH BREAK GERMANS' LINE

Three Lines of German Trenches Captured.

RUSSIANS GAIN ON STYR

Hold Tightened On Leipzig Redoubt. British Troops Enter Ovilvers and Continue Furious Fighting.

London.—The British troops in their new advance have gained several important successes, among which are the capture of a further portion of an immensely strong position known as the Leipzig redoubt, according to the official statement issued by the London War Office.

East of Kabolzelle the British have captured German trenches on a front of nearly 2,000 yards to a depth of 500 yards. In the direction of Ovilvers the British have forced their way into the village after capturing 500 yards of the German front.

North of Ercourt the British drove the enemy from two woods and captured three lines of trenches.

Prussian Guards Beaten Off. An attempt by the Prussian Guards to stem the advance east of Contalmaison was crushed by the British fire and 700 prisoners of various regiments were taken. Contalmaison was stormed, but was retaken by the Germans in a strong counter-attack.

French Hold Thalaumont.

Paris.—Repeated and violent attacks by the Germans on the French positions at Thalaumont enabled them to obtain a footing in the French advanced trenches, but they were driven out by a counter-attack, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office.

Russians Gain In Styria.

Petrograd.—Following up their advance in the region of the Lower Styria, the Russians have occupied two villages and a railway station.

The War Office announcement says that the villages of Komrov and Grady and the railway station of Manevitch are now in Russian hands.

These three points are in the region to the west of Czartorysk, where there has been violent fighting for several days, the Germans having thrown in heavy reinforcements to check the Russian advance toward the important strategic position of Kovel. The Manevitch station is 14 miles west of Czartorysk, on the railway line between Sarny and Kovel. Komarov and Grady are southwest of Czartorysk. The official communication says:

"The battles west of the lower Styria are continuing with much success for us. In the Galusia-Optovo-Volteck region we have taken possession of fortified Austrian and German positions. The enemy took flight under the fire of our artillery.

Germans Retreat.

Berlin.—A salient of the German line in Volhynia projecting toward Czartorysk has been abandoned under superior pressure by the Russians and a new line of defense selected, it was announced by the War Office.

The repulse of Russian attacks on both sides of Sokul, in the Volhynian region, is reported.

Heavy attacks by the Russians against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces south of Lake Narocz were beaten off.

The text of the army headquarters' statement on operations in the eastern War theatre is:

"Army group of General von Linington. A corner of our lines protruding toward Czartorysk has been abandoned on account of superior pressure on its sides near Kostjukova and west of Kolkil and a new line of defense selected.

"On both sides of Sokul Russian attacks broke down with heavy losses. West and southwest of Lutak the situation is unchanged.

Italians Press Offensive.

Rome.—The Italian offensive is being strongly pressed and in various sectors further progress has been made. The official account of these operations from the War Office is as follows:

"Between the Adige and the Astico there is intense activity on the part of the artillery. North of the Posina, the enemy still resists our attacks on Monte Cimone, while our artillery continues to make progress along the Rio Fredo and Astico valleys.

"On the Sette Comuni plateau we renewed the attack, with the support of our artillery, on the strongly fortified line of the enemy."

PACIFYING SANTO DOMINGO.

Only Snipers and Small Rebel Bands Oppose Americans.

Washington.—Rear-Admiral Caperton, commanding the American forces in Santo Domingo, reported to the Navy Department that order gradually was being restored in that republic, particularly in the country around Santiago and Puerto Plata, where the revolutionists have been strongest.

10 DAYS IN SADDLE TO BORDER.

Cattlemen and Sonora Merchant Five Days Without Food.

Nogales, Ariz.—E. B. Cunningham and J. B. Buckmaster, American cattlemen, and A. C. Bertrand, a merchant of Morenci, Sonora, reached Nogales after a 260-mile trip by horseback over untraveled roads from Ures. For 10 days they drove their mounts at high speed, stopping for an hour's sleep only when complete exhaustion compelled them.

A FROST



CARRANZA REPLY ENDS DANGER OF WAR

Friendly Settlement of Difficulties Now Possible.

TO RESUME NEGOTIATIONS

United States To Continue Mobilizing Army—Will Maintain Border Patrol Until Safety Is Assured.

Washington.—General Carranza's reply to the American note of June 20 and the ultimatum of June 25 has ended for the time being all war talk in Washington.

The note, a model of brevity, signed by Foreign Minister Aguilar, breathes conciliation in its every paragraph. And while again insisting that the presence of the American troops on Mexican soil—which is characterized as a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico—is the immediate cause of the conflict between the governments, General Carranza for the first time personally assumes part of the blame for admitting that the insecurity of the frontier gives the United States a just cause for complaint against his Government. By doing so, officials said, he ties the hands of the Administration so far as any aggressive military measures in Mexico proper are concerned and opens the way to a diplomatic parley to settle all points in dispute.

Answers Both Notes. The text of the note follows: "Mr. Secretary: I have the honor to transmit in continuation the text of a note which I have just received from my government with instructions to present it to your Excellency:

"Mr. Secretary: Referring to the notes of June 20 and 25 last, I have the honor to say to your Excellency that the immediate release of the Carrizal prisoners was a further proof of the sincerity of this Government to reach a pacific and satisfactory arrangement of present difficulties. This Government is anxious to solve the present conflict, and it would be unjust if its attitude should be misinterpreted.

Carranza Seeks Solution. "It was also the Mexican Government that earnestly suggested the plan for cantonments along the boundary line during the conferences of Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. This Government is disposed now, as it has always been, to seek an immediate solution of the two points which constitute the true causes of the conflict between the two countries, to wit: The American Government believes reasonably that the insecurity of its frontier is a source of difficulty, and the Mexican Government, on its part, believes that the stay of American troops on Mexican territory, aside from being a trespass on the sovereignty of Mexico, is the immediate cause of the conflict. Therefore, the withdrawal of American troops, on the one hand, and the protection of the frontier on the other, are the two essential problems, the solution of which must be the direct object of the efforts of both governments.

"The Mexican Government is willing to consider in a quick and practical way, and prompted by a spirit of concord, the remedies which should be applied to the present situation.

Willing To Mediate. "Several Latin-American countries have offered their friendly mediation to the Mexican Government and the latter has accepted it in principle. Therefore, the Mexican Government only awaits information that the Government of the United States would be disposed to accept this mediation for the purpose mentioned above or whether it is still of the belief that the same results may be attained by means of direct negotiations between both governments.

"In the meantime this Government proposes to employ all efforts that may be at its disposal to avoid the recurrence of new incidents which may complicate and aggravate the situation. At the same time it hopes that the American Government on its part may make use of all efforts to prevent also new acts of its military and civil authorities on the frontier which may cause new complications.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to reiterate to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

"C. AGUILAR." The note is dated July 4.

REPLY TO MEXICAN NOTE

Accepts Proposals For Diplomatic Settlement of Points in Dispute.

Washington.—The note, which is addressed to Ambassador Designate Arredondo, follows:

"Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 4, 1916, in which you transcribe a note addressed to me by the Secretary of Foreign Relations of your government, and to request that you will transmit to him the following reply:

"Mr. Secretary—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous note transmitted to me by Senor Arredondo on the 4th instant, in which you refer to my notes of June 20 and June 25, and to assure you of my sincere gratification of my government at the frank statement of the difficulties which have unfortunately arisen in our relations along the international boundary, and the unreserved expression of the desire of your government to reach an adjustment of these difficulties on a broad and amicable basis. The same spirit of friendship and of solicitude for the continuance of cordial relations between our two countries inspires my government, which equally desires an immediate solution of the matters of difference which have long vexed both governments.

"It is especially pleasing to my government that the de facto government of Mexico is disposed to give quick, as well as practical, consideration in a spirit of concord to the remedies which may be applied to the existing conditions. Reciprocating the same desire, the government of the United States is prepared immediately to exchange views as to a practical plan to remove finally and prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have been the source of controversy.

"Accept, Mr. Secretary, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

"I am, sir, yours very sincerely, "ROBERT LANSING."

TELEGRAPH TICKS.

Carlos E. Moore and S. K. Paul, formerly a clerk in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, admitted to District Attorney Swann that they were responsible for the "leakings" of war munitions secrets of the Morgan firm.

Dr. Robert J. Abey, president of Maine University, was nominated for president, and Charles J. Koch, of Maryland, for a vice-president of the National Education Association, in session in New York.

The tropical storm did considerable damage to property and crops in Louisiana, Florida, Mississippi and Alabama. Seventeen colored persons were killed and a number injured at Beloit, Ala.

U. S. TO TREAT WITH MEXICO

Willing to Adjust Differences By Negotiations.

MUST FIND A CURE

American Capital To Finance De Facto Government, First Chief Having Discovered That He Cannot Get Along Without It.

Washington.—The de facto government of Mexico was informally notified through Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate, that the United States welcomed General Carranza's proposal to adjust all pending differences between the two governments by direct diplomatic negotiation.

Mr. Arredondo was informed of the American government's attitude in a conversation with Secretary Lansing after the latter had conferred with President Wilson. Later a formal note confirmed the Ambassador's report.

Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Secretary Lansing left for a month's vacation. Councillor Polk will administer the affairs of the State Department in his absence and meet Mr. Arredondo in the informal discussions, at which a solution of the Mexican problems will be sought.

It is evident at the State Department that officials believe an opportunity now has been presented out of which come a means of giving the de facto government material aid in restoring order through Mexico. It is known that the pacific nature of the Mexican note which brought the crisis between the governments to an end is construed here as indicating that General Carranza, besides being impressed by American military preparations has been deeply influenced by the pressure and argument brought to bear on him by friends in the United States, by European diplomats in Mexico City and particularly by representatives of many of the Latin-American powers.

The latter have exerted themselves to the utmost to avert war and to foster in General Carranza's mind the idea of Pan-American unity.

May Aid Financially.

While the immediate purpose of the negotiations in which Secretary Lansing's note is the first step will be the evolution of some plan for tranquillizing the border regions, the discussions may take a wider scope. There is little doubt that Mr. Arredondo received the impression from Secretary Lansing that if adequate guarantees as to the security of American and other foreign interests in Mexico could be secured the Washington Government believes it possible that the financial aid so greatly needed by the de facto authorities could be found.

VILLA AGAIN REPORTED DEAD.

Editor Says Members Of Chief's Band Told Him So.

Washington.—The elusive Villa is dead again. This is the news that Dr. Alt, editor of the Accion Monda, of Mexico City, the first of the delegates to arrive here for the unofficial peace conference, brought to Washington.

Dr. Alt gave out a long telegram he had sent Carranza, in which he claims he was told by members of the Villista band he saw while passing through El Paso that Villa died of gangrene near Chihuahua, and is buried near Vaquitas or Boquitas. Carranza is asked to investigate the information.

200 AMERICANS TO STAY.

All Others Are Out Of Mexico City, Rodgers Reports.

Washington.—Practically every American who desires to leave has been started from Mexico City for the United States. Consul-General Rodgers, at the Mexican capital, reported to the State Department that there were 200 Americans still in Mexico City, but that practically all of them had determined to remain there no matter what happened. He said 66 Americans left there July 2 for Vera Cruz in a special car.

CROPS SMALLER THAN IN 1915.

But Yield In Excess Of Five-Year Average Predicted.

Washington.—Crops this year better than the average for the five years from 1910 to 1914, but in most cases smaller than last year's harvests, were predicted by the Department of Agriculture, basing its estimates on conditions July 1. Compared with conditions as reported on June 1 the crops showed moderate improvement.

OFFERS FARM TO GOVERNMENT.

Thomas F. Ryan Would Give Several Hundred Acres.

Washington.—Thomas F. Ryan, the New York financier, has offered several hundred acres of his big estate near Charlottesville, Va., to the Government to be used as a remount depot, for aviation field or stock raising for the army. If the offer is accepted a nominal sum must be paid for it to conform to the law.

690,268 GERMANS ELAIN.

Figures Up To End Of May, Tennant Tells House Of Commons.

London.—Under Secretary of War Tennant, in the House of Commons, announced that up to the end of May the German losses in killed and those that died from wounds numbered 690,268. Sir Edward Grey informed the House that he had not received a reply from Germany to the English note referring to the starvation of the British prisoners in the German prison camp at Ruhleben.

CRACK CITY LOSE PER CITY

The P. C. C. Is No More. The First Keeps That Is Troop D.

Harrisburg—

Mt. Gretna.—Military traditions held almost sacred in Philadelphia scores of years were cast aside, and historic associations most dear to Philadelphia's prominent citizenship were scorned, when the Quaker City's crack cavalry troops were disposed of their chartered names. The First and Second Troops, P. C. C.—Philadelphia City Cavalry—no longer are to be known as such. History, tradition, sentiment and beloved associations have no place in Uncle Sam's service when trouble is imminent, and by direction of the War Department, Captain Castleman, U. S. A., the officer detailed to muster the First Cavalry Regiment, did his duty and could not be moved either by sentiment or logic.

Under an Act of Congress, the First Troop could not be deprived of its designation as the First Troop of Cavalry in the National Guard of the United States, but the Second Troop will now be known as plain Troop D, and Philadelphia will do well to remember the titles as dispatches from the border very likely will have the plain designations here referred to. The P. C. C. is no more.

While no official orders were received in advance of the mustering ceremonies, Colonel John P. Wood heard from private sources the intention of the Government, and no useless protests were made against the changes, but few troopers failed to remember the hallowed associations of the First Troop which was organized in 1774—before the war of the revolution. Its existence for nearly half a century even before that time as a fox hunting club; its passage through war and strike turmoil since then, and its ready response to all alarms and all duty imposed—all under the name of the First Troop P. C. C., and it was small wonder that from Captain McFadden down to the newest recruit there were swellings in the throats of all officers and men as they were mustered into the service without the name that has accompanied the organization nearly a hundred and fifty years. No less a test was imposed upon the Second Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, for while the history of the organization dates back fewer years, this organization too has a history of which officers and men justly are proud, and the troopers were moved to tears when they had to drop the characterization which has always meant so much to every true-hearted admirer of these gallant officers and men.

They Too Affected.

Scarcely less affected were the officers and men of the Governor's Troop, of Harrisburg, who will now be known as Troop B, and the members of the Sheridan Troop, who will go into service as Troop C. As these alphabetical designations were not previously designated owing to the possibility of just being the other troops of the regiment will not be changed.

The entrainment of the cavalrymen was no small matter in itself, for saddle bags and other general impediments, which had to be taken from the camp to the Colebrook station, half a mile distant, required more effort than was needed for any of the troops which had left, and half a dozen auto trucks from Lebanon and other points were pressed into service. But all these special arrangements to get out of camp on time proved unavailing when one of the heavy trucks broke down as it was being loaded on a flat-car. Both trucks presented to the Philadelphia cavalry troops were used in transporting baggage and stores to the depot until the last minute, and they were then loaded to be taken along to the border.

The Route.

The route after leaving Twenty-fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, will be over the Baltimore & Ohio to St. Louis, thence via the Wash-bash to Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and to El Paso over the Southwestern Railroad. The three sections following the first got away at fifteen-minute intervals.

Colonel John F. Wood, the commander, and his headquarters staff went in the first section with Major Edmunds, and Troop A, Captain Arthur C. Colahan, and Troop D. (See P. C. C.) Captain J. William Good.

The other two Philadelphia troops the First, Captain J. Franklin McFadden, and Troop G, Captain Thomas B. Myers, followed in the second section and the remaining troops were included on the following sections.

Hundreds of officers and men of the Fourth Brigade congregated along the railroad from Conowingo to Gretna and Gretna station to give the troopers a send-off and they did it with a will. General O'Neill, the camp commander, was one of those who bade farewell to the troopers at Gretna station.

All Right Physically, Too Old.

There was only one regret, and that was the absence of Second Lieutenant Edgar C. Hummel, quartermaster and commissary of the second squadron of the regiment for years. He first enlisted with the Governor's Troop and was in the service twenty-nine years. He passed the physical examination in splendid shape, but when it was discovered that he celebrated his sixty-fourth birthday last January, he was dropped on account of age, as the army regulations barred him.

With the departure of the Sixth Infantry July 7, a total of 12,130 men and officers has been sent to the border from Camp Brumbaugh.

May Last All Summer.

Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, who was in camp today, intimated that the camp would be continued the rest of the summer, not only as a polo field concentration camp for soldiers, but to be enlisted in case of war with Mexico, but to mobilize and equip additional regiments for the several months, now at or on their way to the border, which left here with less than the maximum number of men.

STATE CAPITAL

Harrisburg—

That between 50 and 75 per cent. of the hospitals in the State are not being operated decently, and that 70 per cent. of all fractured bones are not properly attended surgically, were statements made by Dr. John M. Baldy, chief of Philadelphia, president of the State Bureau of Medical Education and Licensure, and Dr. Francis D. Patterson, chief of the division of Hygiene Department of Labor and Industry, during a meeting of the Workmen's Compensation Bureau. The meeting was held to obtain views of physicians on the recommendations of the Bureau of Medical Education outlining what is meant by the reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services, an employer is required to furnish an injured employe under the workmen's compensation Act. Prominent physicians, insurance men and representatives of large concerns in the State were present to offer their views and ask questions concerning the recommendations.

Pneumonia Takes Big Death Toll.

Pneumonia, tuberculosis of the lungs, Bright's disease and nephritis, cancer, measles and influenza took the heaviest toll of life in Pennsylvania during April, according to a report of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

During the month, 19,092 births and 10,412 deaths were reported to the Bureau.

The causes of death were:

Table listing causes of death and their counts: Typhoid fever (69), Scarlet fever (11), Diphtheria (39), Measles (253), Whooping cough (34), Influenza (179), Malaria (1), Tuberculosis of lungs (541), Tuberculosis of other organs (132), Cancer (508), Diabetes (85), Meningitis (47), Acute anterior poliomyelitis (3), Pneumonia (1,467), Diarrhoea and enteritis, under 2 years (211), Diarrhoea and enteritis, over 2 years (41), Bright's disease and nephritis (77), Early infancy (537), Suicide (319), Accidents in mines (48), Railway injuries (126), Other forms of violence (425), All other diseases (4,323).

New County Superintendents.

State Highway Commissioner Frank B. Black announced two promotions to fill county superintendents. George P. Clay, forty-five years old, at present inspector in the Fourth Engineering District, with headquarters at Franklin, is promoted to the superintendency of Erie County, taking the place of L. E. Van Vleet, resigned. P. B. Welberg is made superintendent of Blair and Cambria counties, taking the place of A. J. Fasbender, resigned. He has been an inspector in the Fourteenth District, with headquarters at Washington.

Burglars Loot Homes Of Officials.

The homes of Raymond M. Staler, veterinary surgeon with the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, and of James C. Patterson, assistant superintendent of Public Grounds and Buildings, at Camp Hill, were robbed. At the Staley home the burglars stole silver wedding gifts, valued at several hundred dollars, and from the home of Mr. Patterson they took a valuable violin, a watch and a small sum of money.

Dauphin Bridges To Be Inspected.

Inspections of bridges along the streams of Dauphin county hereafter will be made by canoe instead of by automobile. Dr. Harry M. Stine, one of the commissioners, is an expert canoeist and the commissioners believe his strong strokes will save the county considerable money in automobile hire.

Mothers' Fund Trustees.

Governor Brumbaugh has appointed the following as trustees to administer the Mothers' Assistance Fund of Lackawanna County: Mrs. Willard Matthews, Mrs. C. B. Penman, Mrs. R. P. Gleason, Mrs. W. W. Patterson, Mrs. Edward Sturte and Miss Florence E. Robertson, all of Scranton and Mrs. John J. O'Boyle, Carbondale.

Asks Permit To Set Road Signs.

William Jennings, president of the State Highway Association, applied to the State Highway Department for permission to place road signs along the routes.

Plymouth Justice Appointed.

George M. G. Gwilliam was appointed Justice of the Peace for the borough of Plymouth, Luzerne county.

Miss Ruth Dougherty, eighteen years old, of Chester, was struck by an automobile owned and operated by Robert W. Crist, of Peach Bottom, Lancaster county, in front of her home and injured so badly she died in an hour at the Chester Hospital. Miss Dougherty had stepped from a jitney and walking around it got in the path of Crist's car, which was moving rapidly.

A pile of ties placed on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near Pottsville, to wreck the night passenger train from Elmira, was seen by the engineer in time to slow down which he hit them.

Town and Clark, a young recruit, Company E, Sixth Regiment, N. G. P., who had been selected by the medical authorities at Mt. Gretna, attempted suicide at his home in West Chester, Pa., by shooting himself. He probably will recover.